

information as possible about where these devices are," Thorkildsen said. "There's a lot of 'assistive' phone number.

"Some states have been dealing with assistive technology more than other states," he said, adding that Utah's catalogue will include information from other states that otherwise would not be available to Utahns.

Thorkildsen said he recently learned of a program in Iowa that makes hand controls and other devices so the handicapped can run farm equipment.

## Council approves union budget

Jim Neal, a lineman with the electrical department, said the flat-rate increase would "destroy the wage structure by compressing salaries and causing bickering among employees."

Greg Ridler, a police officer, said the flat rate discriminates against employees with longevity.

For the first time since the mayor-council form of government was implemented 16 years ago, the council voted to give itself a pay raise. Each council member will earn \$2,400 instead of the current \$1,200.

The mayor's salary also has been raised from \$28,965 to \$29,848.

When two residents objected, saying that Fjeldsted knew the salary when he ran for office last year, the mayor said he still makes considerably less than mayors of most cities with comparable populations.

During the meeting, the council also heard complaints about Attorney Scott Barrett's hiring of a part-time prosecutor without properly advertising the position. Julie Hill, who works in the circuit court system, said Scott Wyatt was hired without having courtroom experience and without having passed the bar examination.

ed tax returns even though the Supreme Court has disallowed tax deductions for contributions given directly to Mormon missionaries.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled May 21, after considering the case of an Idaho Falls, Idaho, couple, that the IRS had correctly interpreted the language of the federal tax code.

The court decided that parents of missionaries for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints cannot deduct from their federal income taxes money given directly to their children serving LDS missions, although the court said in some cases money given to church-run trust funds would be deductible.

## Searchers locate woman missing in Arches Park

ARCHES NATIONAL PARK, Utah (AP) — A Wisconsin woman who spent the night in the Devil's Garden area of Arches National Park after suffering from apparent heat exhaustion has been declared fit and has resumed her summer vacation, a park official says.

National Park Service Ranger Ron Young said Saturday that 25-year-old Lynette Redner of Clinton, Wis., was examined by emergency medical technicians after she was found Friday morning after spending more than 24 hours in the rugged desert canyonlands.

"She was fine," Young said. "One of our EMTs was the first to contact her and have a look at her. She was perfectly alert and conscious."

Young said that Redner apparently became overheated during a hike with a friend on Thursday. The

friend, whose name was not available, managed to hike out and contact authorities.

The IRS said Friday in a prepared statement that it will enforce the Supreme Court's decision for contributions made on or after May 21 of this year.

LDS Church Spokesman Don LeFevre said he was pleased with the decision, but said the Church, which has 40,000 missionaries abroad, did not have an official statement since the original suit involved individuals.

An option open to families supporting missionaries is to make individual contributions through the church, he said.

friend, whose name was not available, managed to hike out and contact authorities.

Young said helicopters scanned the area Thursday evening and again Friday morning. Park ranger Larry Frederick said the woman was spotted about 9:30 a.m. MDT in an "extremely rugged" section of the park.

She had been hiking just off the Primitive Loop Trail in the Devil's Garden when she began to show signs of heat exhaustion Thursday about 8:45 p.m.

She was carrying only a quart of water when the hike began. Park officials recommend hikers consume at least a gallon of water a day during the summer months, Frederick said.

He said temperatures in the park have neared 100 degrees the last few days and ground temperatures often top 120 degrees.

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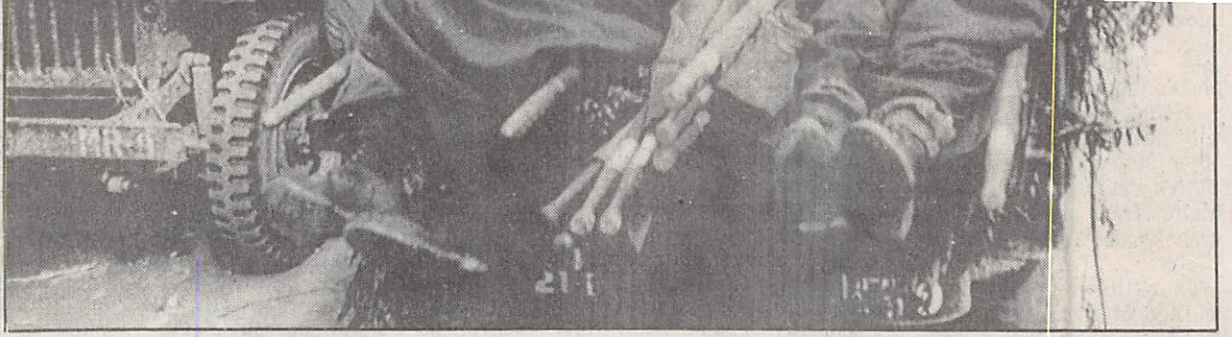
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AP Laserphoto

A GI in a jeep carrying two American soldiers wounded in the Korean War asks direction from Lt. D.K. Paul of San Francisco, who took time out to shave in this July 1950 photo.

# Korean War still unresolved 40 years after conflict began

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — On a Sunday morning 40 years ago, North Korea sent thousands of troops across the 38th parallel into South Korea, starting a war that killed more than a million people, including 54,000 American soldiers.

It is the only war the United States has entered in this century that remains unresolved. The Korean peninsula, divided after World War II, still is split between the communist North and the capitalist South.

The invasion stunned and enraged the West. The North Koreans occupied Seoul, the South Korean capital, in three days and overran most of the southern half of the peninsula in six weeks.

Fifteen nations sent soldiers to fight for South Korea under the U.S.-led United Nations Command. Another 25 provided medical aid, food and weapons.

China, with war just across its border, sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to help the North.

When a cease-fire took effect 37 months later, the losses were staggering: an estimated 2.4 million soldiers and 4.4 million civilians killed or wounded. Military dead totaled more than 800,000. A land of remarkable beauty lay ravaged, treeless, burned and barren.

The Korean War was a traumatic chapter in American history and its impact on succeeding generations has been profound.

It was an inglorious war without victory, often nearly forgotten, patched into history between World War II and Vietnam. No peace treaty has been signed.

"It was a war in which we turned the tide against communism for the first time, in a victory regrettably sometimes ignored by history," President Bush said at a dinner for veterans of the war.

Korea was the first confrontation of the big powers in the nuclear age. It intensified hostilities between East and West, and spurred a U.S.-Soviet arms race that only now is ending.

From it grew the notion that communism in East Asia could be contained with help from the U.S. military. That led to American intervention in Vietnam a decade later.

Forty years after the battle, North and South Korea watch one another from behind barbed wire and concrete bunkers on either side of a demilitarized zone 2½ miles wide and 155 miles long.

The single telephone line between them is in Red Cross offices. There is no mail, radio or television communication, no direct travel without the permission of both governments, which is hardly ever given.

Nearly 9,000 American military personnel still are unaccounted for or listed as prisoners.

Last month, in a gesture seen as a political overture to Washington,

North Korea returned what it said were the remains of five American soldiers. It was the first such action since 1954.

The American Korean War Veterans Association says it has reports from witnesses indicating some Americans still may be alive in North Korea or other communist countries.

Sporadic dialogue has occurred between the Koreans over the years, but little progress has been made in lessening tension, mutual suspicion and distrust. They have accused each other of more than 1 million violations of the armistice agreement, an average of 75 a day since the war ended.

Reunification of the peninsula, long a dream of Koreans on both sides, remains elusive.

The United States keeps 43,000 soldiers in South Korea to deter another invasion. There are plans to reduce the number, but some U.S. forces are expected to remain indefinitely.

For Washington, the conflict of 1950-53 was a war in which the politicians wrenched control from the generals. It is remembered as much for President Harry Truman's firing of Douglas MacArthur as for the general's bold strategy of pushing the enemy back with an amphibious landing at Inchon, a western port.

Historians divide the Korean war into the first year of dramatic, far-reaching maneuvers and the next two years of static, positional battle.

## Korean War's casualty figures still not exact

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Millions of soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded in the 37 months of the Korean War, but exact figures may never be known, military experts and scholars say.

Some estimates run as high as 2.2 million in the military on both sides and 4.4 among civilians. The communist side did not provide casualty figures and many bodies were buried in mass graves.

American estimates put 33,629 killed in combat, 2,001 dead from other causes and 1,000 wounded. More than 8,500 G.I.s were listed as unaccounted for or as prisoners of war.

Statistics compiled by the U.N. Command in Seoul indicate at least 200,000 Chinese soldiers and 300,000 South Korean troops were killed.

North Korean troops were wounded. Hundreds of thousands were killed.

Casualties of the 15 other nations that fought under the U.S.-led United Nations Command totaled 14,501.

Americans were not prepared mentally or physically for a war fought in foxholes and trenches on rugged, mountainous terrain that was freezing in winter and scorching in summer.

No place was so cold, so dirty. Grease from a hundred C rations was frozen to parkas and gloves. Underwear wasn't changed for months. Perspiration in boots turned to ice in winter. Blood froze on wounds before it could coagulate.

Men fought hand-to-hand for small pieces of territory called Punchbowl, Pork Chop Hill, Heartbreak Ridge, Bunker Hill. Each changed hands many times.

More than 5 million men and women served in the American forces. Their casualties were 103,288 wounded and 54,246 dead, including 33,629 killed in combat. The army bore the brunt of the fighting.

What began as a crusade to free South Korea from communism enjoyed only brief public popularity. Soldiers returned home to a hero's welcome, but dissatisfied with an unsatisfactory war.

Weary soldiers, dispirited, faded properous Amer 1950s, keeping selves.

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And American sentiment Amer- say relatives, and for speak- ing Korean with American accents. Most Koreans disapprove of mili- tants who burn U.S. flags and shout "We go home," however, and polls indicate they want American troops to remain.